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Amendments to the Claims:

1. (currently amended) A method comprising the step of:

a) generating a display based on a hypertext mark-up language (HTML) document stored in a client device using a web browser of a user interface of [[a]] the client device, the display including a document display portion, an index field portion, and a control portion all visibly defined in the display in separate portions thereof by the HTML document, the document display portion including a display of document data received from a scanner coupled to the client device, the scanner generating the document data by scanning a document in print form, the document data representing the scanned document, the index field portion permitting index data to be input by a user with an input device of the client device into [[to]] the user interface in association with the document data, and the control portion including at least one control element operable by the user with the input device for generating a start scan signal to initiate scanning of [[a]] the document with [[a]] the scanner to generate the document data and for generating a send data signal to transmit the document data with the index data displayed by the web browser from the client device to [[a]] the server over a network using a destination address for the server specified in an address field of the web browser.

2. (currently amended) A method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the [[control portion includes a]] control element is operable by the user with the input device [[used]] to alternately generate the start scan signal and the send data signal with respective successive activations of the control element with the input device.

3. (currently amended) A method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the control portion includes at least one control element that can be activated by the user with the input device to adjust the scale of the display of the document data.

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4. (currently amended) A method as claimed in claim 3, wherein the control element can be activated **by the user with the input device** to increase the scale of the display of the document data ("zoom in").

5. (currently amended) A method as claimed in claim 3, wherein the control element can be activated **by the user with the input device** to decrease the scale of the display of the document data ("zoom out").

6. (currently amended) A method as claimed in claim 3, wherein the control element can be activated **by the user with the input device** to scale the document data to fit within the document display portion of the **display** [[user interface]].

7. (currently amended) A method as claimed in claim 3, wherein the control element can be activated **by the user with the input device** to scale the document data for display in the document display portion to the same scale as the scanned document.

8. (currently amended) A method as claimed in claim 3, wherein the control portion includes a control element **activated by the user with the input device** to select document data from among a plurality of scanned documents for display on the document display portion of the display.

9. (currently amended): A method comprising the steps of:

a) generating **at a client device** a start scan signal using a control element defined by a hypertext mark-up language (HTML) document **stored in the client device and** displayed by a web browser of a user interface of [[a]] **the** client device **in response to a user's operation of an input device of the client device;**

b) at the client device, converting the start scan signal into a form compatible with a scanner;

<div align="center">3</div>

ATL01/11832362v1   0473077252663

PAGE 8/53 * RCVD AT 3/11/2005 4:52:16 PM [Eastern Standard Time] * SVR:USPTO-EFXRF-1/1 * DNIS:8729306 * CSID:4048817777 * DURATION (mm-ss):16-18

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c) **at the client device,** transmitting the converted start scan signal from the client device to the scanner;

d) receiving the converted start scan signal at the scanner; and

e) scanning a document with the scanner to generate document data, in response to the converted start scan signal received in said step (d).

10. (currently amended) A method as claimed in claim 9, wherein said step (a) is performed by depressing and releasing a control element of the user interface of the client device using a mouse **constituting at least part of the input device.**

11. (currently amended) A method as claimed in claim 9, further comprising the steps of:

f) transmitting the document data from the scanner to the client device;

g) receiving the document data at the client device;

h) at the client device, converting the document data into a form that can be displayed within the web browser of the client device; **and**

i) generating a display including the scanned document on the web browser of the client device, based on the document data converted in step (h).

12. (currently amended) A method as claimed in claim 11, further comprising the step of:

j) adjusting the display of the document data via **a user's operation of a control element defined by the HTML document displayed by the web browser within** the user interface.

13. (previously presented) A method as claimed in claim 12, wherein the adjusting of said step (j) includes increasing the scale of the display of the scanned document ("zooming in") on the user interface.

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14. (previously presented) A method as claimed in claim 12, wherein the adjusting of said step (j) includes decreasing the scale of the display of the scanned document ("zooming out") on the user interface.

15. (previously presented) A method as claimed in claim 12, wherein the adjusting of said step (j) includes scaling the display of the scanned document to fit within the document display portion of the display of the user interface of the client device.

16. (previously presented) A method as claimed in claim 12, wherein the adjusting of said step (j) includes generating the display of the scanned document on the user interface of the client device with the same scale as the scanned document.

17. (canceled)

18. (currently amended) A method as claimed in claim 12, further comprising the step of:
k) generating a multiscan mode signal via a user's operation of a control element defined within the web browser at [[a]] the user interface of the client device, said steps (e)-(g) repeatedly performed to generate document data for a plurality of documents, based on the multimode scan signal.

19. (currently amended) A method as claimed in claim 18, further comprising the steps of:
l) generating a selection signal via a user's operation of a control element defined within the web browser of [[at]] the client device indicating at least one of the first, last, next and previous scanned documents for display; and
m) displaying the document data for one of the scanned documents within the web browser of the client device, based on the selection signal generated in said step (l).

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20. (currently amended) A method as claimed in claim 12, further comprising the steps of:

k) user inputting predetermined index data into an index field defined by the HTML document separately from a document display portion in which the document data from the scanner is displayed by the web browser of the user interface of the client device;

l) generating a send data signal using the control element operated by a user with the input device and defined by the HTML document displayed by the web browser of the user interface of the client device;

m) transmitting the document data and index data from the client device to the server over an internetwork in response to the send data signal generated in said step (l);

n) receiving the document data and index data at the server; and

o) storing the document data in association with the index data in a database of a data storage unit separate from the server.

21. (original) A method as claimed in claim 20, wherein the index data includes predetermined identification data to identify the document.

22. (original) A method as claimed in claim 20, wherein the document data and the index data are transmitted between the server and client device in hypertext transfer protocol (HTTP).

23. (currently amended) A method as claimed in claim 20, wherein the start scan signal and the send data signal are input by [[a]] the user with the input device via a common control element displayed within the web browser of the user interface that toggles between a first scan mode for the performance of said step (a) and a second send mode for the performance of said step (m).

24. (currently amended) A method as claimed in claim 20, wherein the start scan signal is input by a user with the input device via a first control element displayed within the web

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Furthermore, Claim 1 as amended recites that the control element is operable by the user with the input device "...**for generating** a send data signal to transmit the document data with the index data displayed by the web browser from the client device to **the** server over a network **using a destination address for the server specified in an address field of the web browser.**" Support for this limitation is found, for example, in FIGS. 2, 3, 4, 5A-5C, pages 9-15 of the subject application. Such feature of the Claim 1 is not disclosed in Killcommons, as examination of FIG. 4 of this patent will reveal. Thus, for all of these reasons, it is submitted that Claim as amended is patentable over the prior art of record.

Claims 3-8 depend, directly or indirectly, from Claim 1 as amended and include all of the limitations of that claim plus additional limitations that are not disclosed in the prior art. For example, Claim 6 recites that the control element can be activated by the user with the input device to scale the document data to fit within the document display portion of the display. In addition, Claim 7 recites that the control element can be activated by the user with the input device to scale the document data for display on the document display portion of the display. At least these features of the claimed invention are not disclosed in Killcommons. Thus, for at least these reasons in addition to those stated above with respect to Claim 1 as amended, it is submitted that Claims 3-8 are patentable over the prior art.

Claim 9 has been amended to recite a step (a) of "generating **at a client device** a start scan signal using a control element defined by a hypertext mark-up language (HTML) document **stored in the client device and** displayed by a web browser of a user interface of **the** client device **in response to a user's operation of an input device of the client device.**" Support for this limitation is found, for example, in FIGS. 2, 3, 4, 5A-5C and corresponding description on pages 9-15 of the specification (more specifically, see, e.g., FIG. 2, page 9 and FIGS. 5A-5C, page 14 of the specification). This feature of the claimed invention is not disclosed in Killcommons which does not disclose any control element for controlling a scanner in its interface page 73 shown in FIG. 4 of Killcommons. Although Killcommons does disclose that its enhancement module 54 can be used for direct control of medical modalities 16 by a modality control unit 78, there is no disclosure that this can be done in response to a user's activation of a

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control element defined in interface page 73. Also, although Killcommons discloses that the user unit 50 may control settings during data acquisition, turning the modality on/off, etc. (Killcommons; Col. 15, Lines 20-23), none of this relates to the operation of starting a scan of a document by a scanner as recited in Claim 9 as amended. Thus, it is submitted that Claim 9 is amended patentably distinguishes over the prior art for at least these reasons.

Claims 10-26 depend, directly or indirectly, from Claim 9 as amended and include all limitations of that Claim plus additional limitations that are not disclosed by the prior art. For example, Claim 10 recites that generating the start scan signal "is performed by depressing and releasing a control element of the user interface of the client device using a mouse **constituting at least part of the input device**." Support for this limitation is found, for example, in FIG. 2, page 9 of the specification. This feature is not disclosed in Killcommons. Claim 15 recites that the "adjusting of said step (j) includes scaling the display of the scanned document to fit within the document display portion of the display of the user interface of the client device." This feature of the claimed invention is also not disclosed in Killcommons. Furthermore, Claim 16 recites that "the adjusting of said step (j) includes generating the display as the scanned document on the user interface of the client device with the same scale of the scanned document. This feature is not disclosed in Killcommons. Claim 19 recites a step (l) of "generating a selection signal **via a user's operation of a control element defined within the web browser** of the client device indicating at least one of the first, last, next and previous scanned documents for display," and a step (m) of "displaying the document data for one of the scanned documents **within the web browser of the client device**, based on the selection signal generated in said step (l)." Support for the added limitations is found in FIGS. 2, 3, 4, 5A-5C, pages 9-15 (see, e.g., FIG. 5A, page 15 of the specification). Killcommons fails to disclose this feature but instead displays all images at once for selection by the user, thus necessarily limiting the size and readability of the displayed images. Further, Claim 20 recites a step (k) of "**user** inputting predetermined index data into an index field defined by the HTML document **separately from a document display portion in which the document data from the scanner is** displayed by the web browser of the user interface of the client device." Support for this limitation is found, for

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example, in FIG. 3 of the subject application. This feature of the claimed invention is not disclosed in Killcommons, and provides the capability to index or 'code' scanned documents. Killcommons discloses annotation data that is written on an image 75 using controls 124, 126, which must necessarily obscure the image to a degree (see, e.g., Killcommons; Col. 6, Lines 64-67; Col. 14, Lines 47-57). To the contrary, in the subject application, 'index data' is defined as "a document name, identification number, index path indicating a subdirectory in which the scanned document is to be stored at a server, text explaining the nature of the document or matter or transaction to which the document relates." (see, e.g., page 12 of the subject application). Furthermore, even assuming that the notes, annotations or captions of Killcommons are comparable to index data (to the contrary, Applicant submits they are not for at least the reasons stated above), the indexing of scanned documents by entry of data in a field apart from the document display portion permits indexing without obscuring the image as results in the notes and annotations of Killcommons which must be made directly on an image. In addition, Claim 20 recites a step (m) of "transmitting the document data and index data from the client device to the server over an internetwork in response to the send data signal generated in said step (l)," and a step (n) of "receiving the document data and index data at the server." Although Killcommons discloses an email control 138, this control is used to cause the server 20 to send data to another location: it is not used to cause the client device to transmit document data and index data to a remote server for storage. Moreover, in view of the distinction of "index data" in the claimed invention as opposed to "notes" or "annotations" in Killcommons, Killcommons necessarily could not disclose steps (m) and (n) of transmitting the document data and index data from the client device to a server over an internetwork" as recited in Claim 20 as amended. Furthermore, Claim 20 recites a step (o) of "storing the document data in association with the index data in a database of a data storage unit separate from the server." Support for this limitation is found, for example, in FIGS. 1 and 2 of the subject application. This feature of the claimed invention also is not disclosed in the prior art. Claim 21 recites that "the index data includes predetermined identification data to identify the document." Killcommons fails to disclose that notes, annotations or captions made with its controls 124, 126 have any relevance to identifying the

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scanned document. Claim 22 recites that "the document data and the index data are transmitted between the server and client device in hypertext transfer protocol (HTTP)." Although Killcommons discloses that its network connection 56 can be in HTTP format, it does not disclose anything comparable to transmitting document data and index data in HTTP. To the contrary, Killcommons fails to disclose any 'index data' whatsoever as defined in the subject application. In addition, the control element 138 in FIG. 4 that can be used to email an image 75 to another location via the server 20, but email involves simple mail transfer protocol (SMTP), not HTTP, as recited in Claim 22. In addition, Claim 23 of the Killcommons patent discloses that "...the start scan signal is input by the user with the input device via a common control element displayed within the web browser of the user interface that toggles between a first scan mode for the performance of said step (a) and a second send mode for the performance of said step (m)." Support for the added limitations is found, for example, in FIG. 3 and FIG. 5A and corresponding description on pages 10-14 of the specification. This feature is not disclosed in Killcommons. This feature facilitates a user's operation of the client device to scan and transmit document data from a scanner to a server by not requiring an input device such as a mouse to be moved in order to perform these functions. Claim 24 recites that "...the start scan signal is input by a user with the input device via a first control element displayed within the web browser of the user interface for a first scan mode in the performance of said step (a) and the send data signal is input by a user with the input device via a second control element displayed within the web browser of the user interface in the performance of said step (m)." Support for the added limitations is found, for example, in FIG. 3 and FIG. 5A and corresponding description on pages 10-14 of the specification. These features of the claimed invention are not disclosed in Killcommons which fails to disclose any first control element displayed within a web browser that permits a user to input the start scan signal to initiate scanning of a document with an input device. Moreover, Killcommons fails to disclose a second control element that is displayed within the web browser of the user interface in the performance of transmitting the document data and index data from the client device to the server over an internetwork in response to the send data signal, as recited in Claim 24 as amended. At least

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these features of the claimed invention are not disclosed by the prior art. Thus, for this reason as well as for the reasons stated above with respect to Claim 9 as amended, it is submitted that Claims 10-16 and 20-26 are patentable over the prior art of record.

Claim 27 as amended recites a step (a) of "generating a start scan signal using a control element defined by a hypertext mark-up language (HTML) document **stored in the client device** and displayed by a web browser of a user interface of a client device, **the control element operated by a user with an input device of the client device.**" Support for the added limitations is found, for example, at FIG. 2 and FIG. 5A, pages 9 and 14 of the subject application. This step of the method of Claim 27 is not disclosed in Killcommons. More. specifically, as shown in FIG. 4 of Killcommons, there is no control element that can be used to control a scanner from the interface page 73. In addition, step (j) of Claim 27 has been amended to recite that the index data is input into a field defined **separately from the document data** in the HTML document displayed by the web browser. Killcommons is configured only to permit entry of notes, annotations or captions using controls 124, 126 onto an image 75 of the interface page 73. Thus, in Killcommons, index data cannot be entered without obscuring at least part of the image 75, unlike the claimed invention which defines a separate field for entry of index data. In addition, the notes, annotations or captions of Killcommons appear to have no relation to indexing and are thus not index data and further distinguishable from Killcommons on this basis. More specifically, the 'index data' is defined as "a document name, identification number, index path indicating a subdirectory in which the scanned document is to be stored at a server, text explaining the nature of the document or matter or transaction to which the document relates." (See, e.g., page 12 of the subject application). Thus, steps (j) and (l), (m), and (n) of Claim 27 as amended which recite steps involving index data, are necessarily not disclosed in the prior art. Furthermore, Claim 27 recites a step (l) of "transmitting document data and index data from the client device to the server over an internetwork in response to the send data signal generated in step (k) **using a destination address of the server specified in an address field of the web browser.**" FIG. 4 of Killcommons includes no address field for specification of a destination address to which document data and index data are to be transmitted. Moreover, because

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Killcommons fails to disclose storing the document data received in step (m) in association with the index data in a database of a data storage unit __separate from the server__, it is submitted that Claim 27 as amended is patentable over the prior art of record.

Claims 29-33 and 37-40 depend, directly or indirectly, from Claim 27 as amended and include all limitations of that claim plus additional limitations that are not disclosed by the prior art. For example, Claim 32 recites that "the adjusting of said step (o) includes scaling the display of the scanned document to fit within the document display portion of the display of the user interface of the client device." This feature is not disclosed in Killcommons. Furthermore, Claim 33 recites that "the adjusting of said step (o) includes generating the display of the scanned document on the user interface of the client device with the same scale as the scanned document." No such feature is disclosed in Killcommons. Claim 37 recites that "the index data includes predetermined identification data to identify the document." No such feature is disclosed in Killcommons. More specifically, even assuming *arguendo* that the annotations, notes or captions of Killcommons are comparable to 'index data' as defined in the subject application (to the contrary, annotations, notes or captions are not comparable to 'index data' for reasons previously explained), such annotations, notes or captions made on an image 75 using controls 124, 126 of the interface page 73 shown in FIG. 4 of Killcommons are nowhere disclosed to be for the purpose of identifying the image 75 on which such annotations, notes or captions are written. Thus, the limitations of Claim 33 are not disclosed in Killcommons. Claim 38 recites that "the document data and the index data are transmitted in step (l) between the server and client device in hypertext transfer protocol (HTTP) format." Although Killcommons discloses that the connection 56 between the user unit 50 and the server 20 can be HTTP, there is no disclosure that a scanned image 75 with anything comparable to 'index data' (as previously explained, the notes, annotations or captions of Killcommons are not 'index data' as defined in the subject application) are uploaded from the user unit 50 to the server 20 in HTTP format. Killcommons discloses an email control 138 that can be used to send data to another location via the server 20 after viewing the image 75. Email involves simple mail transfer protocol (SMTP), not HTTP. Thus, Claim 38 is distinguished from Killcommons. Claim 39 recites that "the start

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scan signal and the send data signal are input by **the** user **with the input device** via a common control element **defined within the web browser** of the user interface that toggles between a first scan mode for the performance of said step (a) and a second send mode for the performance of said step (l)." Support for the added limitations is found in FIG. 3, pages 10-11 of the subject application, for example. Such features are not disclosed in the prior art. Killcommons fails to disclose anything comparable to index data, as previously explained, so Claim 39 necessarily is not disclosed by Killcommons. Also, although Killcommons discloses transmitting data via email using the e-mail control 138 of the interface page 73 in FIG. 4, this e-mail control has no dual function and is thus incapable of toggling between scan and send modes of operation. These features simplify the actions required of a person to scan, index, and upload a scanned document to a server for storage by not requiring movement of an input device such as a mouse, greatly increasing the person's efficiency. Claim 40 recites that "the start scan signal is input by the user **with the input device** via a first control element **defined within the web browser** of the user interface for a first scan mode in the performance of said step (a), and the send data signal is input by **the** user **with the input device** via a second control element **defined within the web browser** of the user interface in the performance of said step (l)." Killcommons has nothing comparable to the first control element defined within the web browser operable by the user with an input device to input the start scan signal, as recited in Claim 40, as review of FIG. 4 of Killcommons and corresponding description makes clear. Regarding the second control element of Claim 40, the only item that can even be remotely compared with this element is the e-mail control 138. However, this e-mail control 138 can only be used to send data to another location once it is already loaded onto the server 20 by undisclosed means. In other words, the Killcommons patent fails to disclose transmission of any document data or index data from the user unit 50 to the server 20. Thus, for these reasons as well as for the reasons stated above with respect to Claim 27 as amended, it is submitted that Claims 29-33 and 37-40 are patentable over the prior art.

Claim 41 recites a system comprising "a client device including a processor; a memory coupled to the processor; an input device coupled to the processor; and a display unit coupled to

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the processor," "a scanner coupled to the processor" and "at least one server coupled to the processor." Claim 41 as amended further recites that the processor operates "under a predetermined control program stored in the memory to generate a display on the display unit based on a hypertext mark-up language (HTML) document stored in the memory, the display generated by the HTML document including a document display portion, an index field portion, and a control portion separately defined in the display." Claim 41 as amended further recites "...the document display portion displaying document data received from a scanner, the document data generated by scanning the document with the scanner" and "the index field portion permitting index data to be input by a user via the input device for association with the document data." Support for the added limitations is found, for example, in FIGS. 2, 3, pages 9-12 of the subject application. As FIG. 4 of Killcommons makes clear, Killcommons fails to disclose a document display portion, an index field portion, and a control portion separately defined in the display, as recited in Claim 41 as amended. This feature of the claimed invention facilitates a user's actions in scanning, indexing, and uploading documents. Killcommons discloses that controls 124, 126 can be used to make annotations, notes or captions on images 75. However, such annotations, notes or captions are not comparable to the 'index data' recited in Claim 41 as amended. 'Index data' is defined at pages 9-12 of the subject application to be a document name, identification number, index path indicating a subdirectory in which the scanned document is to be stored at a server, text explaining the nature of the document or matter or transaction to which the document relates. In addition, even assuming for sake of argument that annotations, notes or captions are comparable to index data, such annotations, notes or captions must be made directly on an image 75 in Killcommons, thus necessarily obscuring the image to a degree. Unlike Claim 41 as amended, Killcommons has no processor capable of generating an index field portion separated from the document display portion because annotations, notes or captions must be made directly on an image 75. Thus, Killcommons fails to teach a processor as defined in Claim 41 as amended, and accordingly Claim 41 is patentable over the prior art of record.

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Moreover, Claim 41 as amended recites that the processor generates the display to include "the control portion including at least one control element **operable by the user with the input device** for use in generating at least a start scan signal to initiate scanning of the document with the scanner." Support for the added limitation is found, for example, at pages 10-11 of the subject application. Killcommons fails to disclose any such control element, as examination of FIG. 4 of Killcommons and the corresponding description reveals. Although Killcommons discloses a modality control unit 78 that can be used to control modality operations such as "settings during data acquisition, on/off, etc." (Killcommons; Col. 15, Lines 3-30), Killcommons does not state that the user or operator activates one of the control elements 74 to do so. In other words, the modality control unit 78 and user unit 50 are not described as controlling the modality 16 in response to an operator's actions. In addition, Killcommons fails to mention any control element defined in a control portion of a display that can be used to initiate a scanner's operation to scan a document as recited in Claim 41 as amended. Accordingly, Claim 41 as amended is patentable over Killcommons for these additional reasons.

Furthermore, Claim 41 as amended recites that the processor generates a display that includes "at least one control element **operable by the user with the input device** for use in ... generating a send data signal with the input device to transmit the document data with the index data to the server over a network **using a destination address from an address field of the display of the client device.**" Killcommons fails to disclose several of these limitations. For example, in Killcommons, the email control 138 appears to be used to transmit images 75 already stored in the server 20 to another location (Killcommons; FIG. 4; Col. 14, Line 64 – Col. 15, Line 2). Thus, in Killcommons, it does not appear that the images 75 are transmitted from the user unit 50 to the server 20 by activation of the email control 138. In addition, as previously explained, Killcommons fails to disclose anything comparable to 'index data' recited in Claim 41 as amended. Thus, necessarily, Killcommons fails to disclose a processor that generates a display including a control element that can be operated by a user with an input device to generate a send data signal to transmit document data and index data to a server over a network, as recited in Claim 41 as amended. Furthermore, Claim 41 as amended recites that the processor

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generates a display including a control element that can be operated by a user with the input device to generate a send data signal with the input device to transmit the document data with the index data to the server over a network <u>using a destination address from an address field of the display of the client device</u>. Examination of FIG. 4 of <u>Killcommons</u> reveals that its interface page 73 has no address field with a destination address of the server 20. Thus, for at least the foregoing reasons, each and every limitation of Claim 41 is not disclosed by <u>Killcommons</u>, and therefore no *prima facie* case of obviousness has been established. Accordingly, Claim 41 as amended is patentable over the prior art.

Claims 42-49 depend directly from Claim 41 as amended and include all limitations of that Claim plus additional limitations which are not disclosed by the prior art. For example, Claim 42 recites that "the control element alternates between generating the start scan signal and the send data signal between successive activations of the control element <u>by the user</u> with the input device." Support for the added limitation is found, for example, at pages 10-11 of the subject application. In contrast, <u>Killcommons</u> discloses no control element that can be used to both scan a document and transmit scanned document data and index data to a server with successive activations of the control element, a feature that facilitates a user's operation of the client device to scan and transmit document data from a scanner to a server by not requiring an input device such as a mouse to be moved in order to perform these functions. Claim 46 recites that "the control element can be <u>operated by the user</u> with the input device to scale the document data to fit within the document display portion of the user interface." This feature is not disclosed in <u>Killcommons</u>. Moreover, Claim 47 recites that "the control element can be <u>operated by the user</u> with the input device to scale the document data for display in the document display portion to the same scale as the scanned document." This feature, too, is not disclosed in <u>Killcommons</u>. Furthermore, <u>Killcommons</u> fails to disclose any manipulation element 74 that can be operated by the user with the input device to select document data from among a plurality of scanned documents for display on the document display portion of the display, as recited in Claim 48. Moreover, Claim 49 recites that "the server receives document data and index data from the client device," and "a database storage unit coupled to the server,

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the database storage unit being separate from the server, for storing the index data in association with the document data from the processor." Support for the added limitation is found, for example, in FIGS. 1 and 2 of the subject application. The prior art fails to disclose any database storage unit that is separate from the server as recited in Claim 49. Accordingly, for at least these reasons as well as for the reasons stated above with respect to Claim 41 as amended, Killcommons fails to disclose each and every limitation of the claimed invention, and thus no *prima facie* case of anticipation under 35 U.S.C. 102 has been established. Accordingly, Claims 42 - 49 are patentable over the prior art.

Claim 50 recites "a client device; a scanner coupled to the client device; a server coupled to the client device via the network; and a database storage unit coupled to the server." Killcommons fails to disclose any database storage unit separate from a client device, scanner, and server. Accordingly, Claim 50 is patentable for this reason. Furthermore, Claim 50 recites that "the client device having a user interface capable of generating a display by execution of an hypertext mark-up language (HTML) document stored by the client device, the display including a document display portion, an index field portion, and a control portion separately defined in the display." Support for these limitations is found, for example, in FIG. 2, page 9 of the specification. In contrast, in Killcommons, there is nothing comparable to an index field portion for a user to enter index data for indexing a document. Although Killcommons discloses controls 124, 126 for annotating or providing notes on an image, such annotations, notes or captions are not index data serving the purpose of indexing the document. Furthermore, in Killcommons, any annotation or notes drawn on an image 75 using controls 124, 126 must be drawn directly onto the image, thus necessarily obscuring the image to a degree, unlike the claimed invention which provides a separate index field to permit a user to enter index data. In addition, Claim 50 recites a "control element operated by the user with the input device for use in generating at least a start scan signal with the input device to initiate scanning of a document with the scanner." Examination of FIG. 4 of Killcommons and its corresponding description clearly establishes that this feature is not disclosed in Killcommons. Moreover, Killcommons fails to disclose "a control element operated by the user with the input device ...

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